

## EMPLOYERS PAY MEN'S FINES.

## PRICE OF PEACE WITH JOURNEMEN STONECUTTERS.

\$9,000 Divided Among the Secret Six  
Was a Fine of \$250 Each on 240 Men.  
Which Employers Paid to Get the Men  
Back to Work—Labor Grant Interlocks.

An interesting process by which the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union raised money when its treasury had been depleted by the demands of secret committees and the advance payments to certain of its members for "services to be rendered" was revealed at the trial of Lawrence Murphy before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Nott, who is conducting the prosecution, was very much wrought up over the contention of the defense that the \$9,000 which the six members of the secret committee voted to themselves had, like the \$10,000 check from the Brooklyn employers, been expended from the union funds, and by recalling John Boyle to the stand he endeavored to show that this money was really accumulated fines, dues and assessments of members.

Boyle, in a burst of virtuous indignation at the insinuations of John F. McIntyre, declared that the money did come from members, but on cross-examination, reluctantly admitted that although the fines were imposed upon members the employers of those members were obliged to pay them. He said that the union fined 20 of its members \$100 each for just what, of course, the men could not pay, and of course, if they did not they would be suspended from the union. He said that the money was paid to the employers of those members, and therefore would practically rank as "seabs." An employer who gave work to a suspended member would himself fall under the displeasure of the union, an expensive thing to do, as many of them found out. Therefore the only thing they could do to keep at work on their contracts with union men was to pay the fines that had been imposed on these men. They did this, and by this interesting process the treasury of the secret committee was kept in good shape.

In the subject of this \$9,000 an interesting piece of testimony given by John Boyle, one of the men who voted a sixth of this sum to himself, came out on Thursday in response to a question by Judge Newburger. It escaped notice at the time because Boyle practically whistled his response to the Court. He said that he was found in the room. This is the colloquy between Boyle and the Judge.

Q. How did you individuals come to deposit this amount of money (\$9,000) in the Lawyers' Surety Company in your own names? A. It was done by order of the union.

Q. Well, if that be so, why did you deposit certain sum in each man's name? A. Well, they claimed it was for safety. They were afraid that another bunch would get in there and they would walk off with it if they left it in the treasury.

At the time Boyle referred to there was trouble in the union, and those who were not in power were trying to get into power. Those who were in power were evidently afraid that the outs were going to get in, and they didn't mean to leave anything in the treasury for them to get away with. Therefore they voted all the money in the treasury to themselves in advance, "for services to be rendered."

When the trial of Murphy was resumed yesterday the court room was crowded with labor union men and members of the employers' association. The session was presided over by Judge Newburger, and the lawyers' surety company was called upon to produce the money which in the first place had been deposited by members of the union.

On this point, it was announced yesterday, that certain of the union men had conspired with the employers' association to get the money from them, to use it for their own purposes.

When Boyle was recalled to the stand yesterday he testified that the \$9,000 was accumulated dues and assessments of members, and that the three others who deposited this money to themselves had conspired with the Lawyers' Surety Company by which they were to deliver written statements of their names to the union before they could draw any of it out. They were also bonded in the company, they said. When they finally drew the money in a lump, however, they found that it was on a resolution which they passed and which practically made the provisions of the contract void, so far as it protected the money. Boyle said that there were no union men kept in a safe deposit vault.

Mr. McIntyre—Where was the safe deposit vault? A. In the same building with the Lawyers' Surety Company. I don't know the name of the company.

Q. Whose name was it in? A. I don't know.

Q. It was not in the name of the union, was it? A. I don't know.

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## Do you recall that? A. If it is on the minutes it must be all right.

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Mr. McIntyre—What do you get as a walking delegate? A. Five-fifty a day.

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Q. As a matter of fact, didn't you have an agreement with Murphy that he was not to keep any record? A. I did not.

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Q. What did you reply to that? A. Oh, we asked him if he was joking.

Q. Did you think the demand for \$50,000 was a joke, did you? A. I don't know.

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Mr. McIntyre—But didn't it a fact that if they had refused to pay this \$10,000 you would not have let them go on with their work?

Mr. Nott objected and was sustained. Then Mr. McIntyre asked permission to argue his point. He said:

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